



# भारत का राजपत्र

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NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1966/MAGHA 21, 1887

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह ग्रन्ति संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed  
as a separate compilation.

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

## NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 10th February 1966

S.O. 490.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), coir yarns should be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

And whereas the Central Government has formulated the proposals specified below for the said purpose and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council, as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said sub-rule, the Central Government hereby publishes the said proposals for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby.

2. Notice is hereby given that any person desiring to forward any objection or suggestion with respect to the said proposals may forward the same within thirty days of the date of publication of this notification to the Export Inspection Council, World Trade Centre, 14/1-B, Ezra Street, Calcutta-1.

*Proposals*

(1) To notify that coir yarns shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

(2) to specify the type of inspection in accordance with the draft Export of Coir Yarns (Inspection) Rules, 1966, set out as Annexure to this notification, as the type of inspection which would be applied to such coir yarns;

(3) recognises:

- (a) the specifications, as declared by the exporter, to be the agreed specification of the export contract for the particular coir yarn either by written description or by physical sample;
- (b) the specifications which do not fall under clause (a) but formulated by a panel of experts, appointed by the Coir Board for the purpose of examining and approving samples submitted by the exporter;

(4) to prohibit the export, in the course of international trade, of any such coir yarns, unless the consignment of such coir yarns is accompanied by a certificate issued by the Chairman, Coir Board, or an officer of that Board, authorised by the Chairman in this behalf, to the effect that the coir yarns conform to the specifications recognised under clause (3).

#### ANNEXURE

*Draft Rules Proposed to be made under section 17 of the Export (Quality control and Inspection) Act, 1963*

**1. Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Export of Coir Yarns (Inspection) Rules, 1966.

(2) They shall come into force on 1st April, 1966.

**2. Definition.**—In these rules "coir yarns" mean the different varieties of yarn—described in the Annexure to these rules.

**3. Basis of inspection.**—Inspection of coir yarns intended for export shall be carried out with a view to seeing that the coir yarns conform to the specifications recognised by the Central Government under section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (hereinafter referred to as the recognised specifications).

**4. Procedure of inspection.**—(1) Exporters intending to export coir yarns shall give intimation in writing of his intention so to do, to the Chairman, Coir Board, Ernakulam, or any other officer of that Board authorised by the Chairman in this behalf, of all such consignments of coir yarns to enable him to examine or cause to be examined such consignments to see that they conform to the recognised specifications.

(2) Every intimation under sub-rule (1) shall be given not less than 72 hours before the scheduled time of loading the consignment of coir yarns for shipment.

(3) On receipt of the intimation referred to in sub-rule (1), the Chairman or such other officer, as the case may be, shall arrange to carry out the necessary inspection to satisfy himself that the consignment of coir yarns complies with the recognised specifications.

(4) After satisfying himself that the consignment of coir yarns has complied with the recognised specifications, the Chairman or such other officer, as the case may be, shall issue a certificate declaring the consignment as conforming to the recognised specifications.

**5. Place of inspection.**—Every inspection under these rules shall be carried out either

- (a) at the premises at which the consignment of coir yarns are offered by the exporter for inspection, provided adequate facilities for the purpose exist therein; or
- (b) at such other place as may be specified by the Chairman, Coir Board, for the purpose.

**6. Appeal.**—(1) Any person aggrieved by the refusal to issue a certificate under rule 4, may, within ten days of receipt of the communication of such refusal by him, prefer an appeal to such appellate panel consisting of not less than three persons as may be constituted by the Central Government for the purpose.

(2) The decision of the appellate panel on such appeal shall be final.

## ANNEXURE TO THE DRAFT RULES

*Definitions of different varieties of coir yarn***1. Anjengo**

(a) Wheel spun yarn; spun from long or medium stapled, natural bright golden coloured, well cleaned coir fibres extracted from properly retted husks; containing little or no pith, husk, sand, etc; appreciably very less hairy; hard twisted—both the single strand and the two plies of yarn; mostly evenly spun and uniformly twisted; smooth textured in appearance; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 12 to 20.

(b) Wheel spun yarn, spun from long or medium stapled, natural reddish brown to bluish grey, cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husts; containing a little pith, husk, sand, etc.; appreciably less hairy; hard twisted—both the single strand and the two plies of yarn; spun less evenly and twistless uniform in comparison to a slightly rough textured in appearance; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 12 to 20.

**1.2. Mangadan**

(a) Wheel spun yarn; spun from long or medium stapled, natural bright golden coloured, well-cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks; containing little or no pith or husks and varying percentages of sand; somewhat hairy; hard twisted—both the single ply and the two plies of yarn are more hard twisted than Anjengo yarn—thus mangadan being the most hard twisted of all the varieties falling under 'hard twisted yarns'; less even in thickness and twist than Anjengo; hard and rough to feel; spun usually thicker than Anjengo yarns—in the scorages ranging from 10 to 15.

(b) Wheel spun yarn; spun from long or medium stapled, natural reddish brown to bluish grey, cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks; containing a little pith or husks and varying percentages of sand; somewhat hairy; hard twisted—both the single ply and the two plies of yarn are more hard twisted than Anjengo yarn—thus Mangadan being the most hard twisted of all the varieties falling under 'hard twisted yarns'; less even in thickness and twist than Anjengo; hard and rough to feel; spun usually thicker than Anjengo yarns—in the scorages ranging from 10 to 15 (comparatively rougher).

**1.3. Aratory**

(a) Wheel spun yarn; spun from long or medium stapled coir fibres extracted from retted husks and of colour ranging from slight reddish brown to bluish grey; containing very small amounts of pith, husk and also sand; appreciably hairy; fibres not teased properly; slightly dirtier in appearance than Anjengo and Mangadan; hard twisted—single strand is soft twisted but the two plies of the yarn are hard twisted but a little less hard than either Anjengo or Mangadan yarns—thus Aratory being the least hard twisted of all the varictics falling under "hard twisted" yarns; more irregular in twist than either Anjengo or Mangadan yarns; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 11 to 18.

(b) Wheel spun yarn; spun from long or medium stapled coir fibres extracted from retted husks and of colour ranging from reddish brown to bluish grey; containing varying amounts of pith, husk and also sand; appreciably hairy; fibres not teased properly; slightly dirtier in appearance than Anjengo and Mangadan; hard twisted—single strand is soft twisted but the two plies of the yarn are hard twisted but a little less hard than either Anjengo or Mangadan yarns; thus Aratory being the least hard twisted of all the varieties falling under "hard twisted" yarns; more irregular in twist than either Anjengo or Mangadan yarns; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 11 to 18.

**1.4. Imitation Alapat/Ashtamudy/Caruwa**

(a) Wheel spun yarn; spun usually thicker than Anjengo, Mangadan, Aratory or Real Alapat; from less cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks, brownish to greyish in colour; containing a small amount of sand, husk and short fibres; hairy and less clean in appearance compared to Anjengo or Mangadan; with a somewhat harsh feel to tough; fibres often lie in entangled lumps and in criss-cross manner; medium to soft twisted—usually spun in the scorages raring from 8 to 13.

(b) Wheel spun yarn; spun usually thicker than Anjengo, Mangadan, Aratory or Real Alapat, from less cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks, dark brown to dark grey in colour; containing a good amount of sand and varying amounts of husks and short fibres; hairy and unclean in appearance with a harsh

feel to touch; fibres lie in entangled lumps and in criss-cross manner; medium to soft twisted—usually spun in the scorages ranging from 8 to 13.

#### 1.5. Real Alapat

(a) Falling under the class of "soft twisted" yarns, Real Alapat is spun both by wheel and hand from coir fibres, extracted from retted husks, and of shades ranging from bright golden colour to bright brown or grey. The hand spun yarn is softer to touch and more uniform in twist; containing little or no pith; smooth textured and not hairy; soft twisted—both the single strand and the 2 plies are soft twisted; the thickness of the yarn is remarkably uniform and the yarn is evenly twisted; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 11 to 15.

(b) Both wheel spun and hand spun, soft twisted yarn from coir fibres extracted from under soaked or inadequately retted husks and of colour ranging from reddish brown to bluish grey. Containing a little pith, not very hairy in appearance; fibres are not teased well and so lie in lumps in the yarn; soft to medium twisted; the thickness of the yarn is generally uniform and the yarn is evenly twisted; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 11 to 15.

#### 1.6. Vycome (Weaving)

Yarn spun both by hand and wheel, mostly the latter, from bright coloured, fairly well cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks; characterised by the very soft textured appearance; containing small amounts of pith, husk and sand but no dirt; somewhat hairy; soft and light in appearance; fairly even in thickness and twist; fibres are not teased so well as in Anjengo and so lumps of entangled fibres are found frequently in the strands of yarn; soft twisted—both the single strand and the 2 plies are soft twisted; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 11 to 17.

(b) Yarn spun both by hand and wheel, mostly the latter, from reddish brown to darkish grey; not well cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks; characterised by the very soft textured appearance; containing varying amounts of pith, husk, short fibres and sand; rather hairy; uneven in thickness and twist; fibres are not teased well and so lumps of entangled fibres are found very frequently in the strands of yarn; soft twisted—both the single strand and the 2 plies are soft twisted; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 11 to 17.

#### 1.7. Beach

Hand spun yarn; spun from inferior types of coir fibres extracted from under-soaked or inadequately retted husks; the fibres are insufficiently cleaned and of very reddish brown in colour; containing a very large amount of pith but not sand; the fibres being in an unopened state lie adhering to each other in the yarn with a lot of pith; little or no hairiness; very soft twisted with the single strand practically lying untwisted; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 9 to 14.

#### 1.8. Hard unsoaked

Hand spun yarn from practically unsoaked coir fibres; containing a very large amount of pith larger than that found in fine unsoaked; more reddish in colour than fine unsoaked yarn; very less hairy; heavier; hard twisted among the 'unsoaked' types of yarns; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 9 to 12.

#### 1.9. Roping

Hand spun yarn; spun from coir fibres which are less cleaned and extracted from inadequately retted husks; containing varying amounts of pith; characterised by its extraordinary thickness; unclear in appearance; very less hairy; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 4 to 6.

#### 1.10. Beypore

Hand spun yarn; spun from coir fibres extracted from insufficiently retted husks; of bluish brown colour; comparable in thickness to thinner types of roping; containing small amounts of pith and husk; less dirty than the other types of inferior varieties of yarns; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 6 to 8.

#### 1.11. Quillandy

Hand spun yarn; spun from fairly well cleaned coir fibres extracted from retted husks; natural bright golden to greyish in colour; similar in appearance and texture to Ashtamudy; fibres being insufficiently opened lie adhering to each other in the yarn; often with pith; uniform in thickness; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 8 to 12.

**1.12. Fine Unsoaked**

Bearing a very close resemblance to Beach Yarn and often substituted for it, Fine Unsoaked yarn is hand spun, from practically unsoaked coir fibres; colour ranging from cream buff to dark reddish brown; characterised by a very large amount of pith—larger than that found in Beach yarn; very less hairy; soft twisted—the single strand lying practically untwisted—but slightly harder twisted than the Beach; usually spun in the scorages ranging from 9 to 12.

[No. 60(142)Exp. Insp./66.]

A. V. VENKATESWARAN, Joint Secy.

